

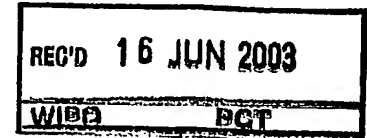
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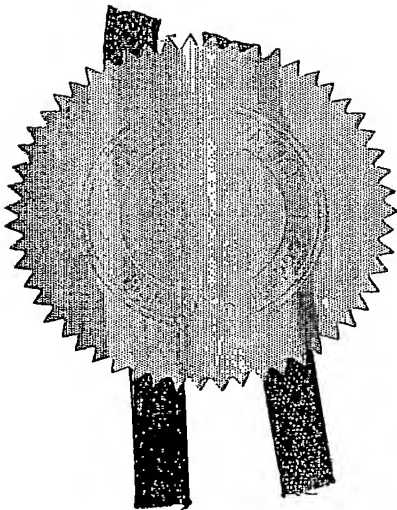
Application number : PCT/SG02/00162 [WITHDRAWN]

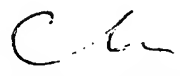
Applicants : PHILIPS ELECTRONICS SINGAPORE PTE LTD

Title of Invention : BUS SYSTEM, STATION FOR USE IN A BUS SYSTEM, AND BUS INTERFACE

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PCT REQUEST

PSG020013WOP

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0	For receiving Office use only	
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I	Title of invention	BUS SYSTEM, STATION FOR USE IN A BUS SYSTEM, AND BUS INTERFACE
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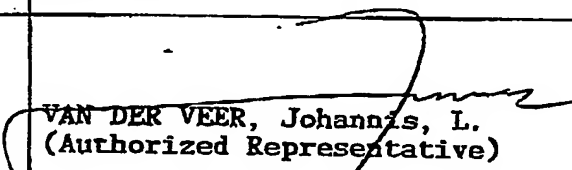
V	Designation of States		
V-1	Regional Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any, are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	EP: AT BE CH&LI CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE and any other State which is a Contracting State of the European Patent Convention and of the PCT (except TR)	
V-2	National Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any, are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	SG	
V-5	Precautionary Designation Statement In addition to the designations made under items V-1, V-2 and V-3, the applicant also makes under Rule 4.9(b) all designations which would be permitted under the PCT except any designation(s) of the State(s) indicated under item V-6 below. The applicant declares that those additional designations are subject to confirmation and that any designation which is not confirmed before the expiration of 15 months from the priority date is to be regarded as withdrawn by the applicant at the expiration of that time limit.		
V-6	Exclusion(s) from precautionary designations	NONE	
VI	Priority claim	NONE	
VII-1	International Searching Authority Chosen	European Patent Office (EPO) (ISA/EP)	
VIII	Declarations	Number of declarations	
VIII-1	Declaration as to the identity of the inventor	-	
VIII-2	Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to apply for and be granted a patent	-	
VIII-3	Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to claim the priority of the earlier application	-	
VIII-4	Declaration of inventorship (only for the purposes of the designation of the United States of America)	-	
VIII-5	Declaration as to non-prejudicial disclosures or exceptions to lack of novelty	-	
IX	Check list	number of sheets	electronic file(s) attached
IX-1	Request (including declaration sheets)	3	-
IX-2	Description	13	-
IX-3	Claims	5	-
IX-4	Abstract	1	EZABST00.TXT
IX-5	Drawings	2	-
IX-7	TOTAL	24	

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	Accompanying items	paper document(s) attached	electronic file(s) attached
IX-8	Fee calculation sheet	✓	-
IX-11	Copy of general power of attorney	✓	-
IX-17	PCT-EASY diskette	-	Diskette
IX-19	Figure of the drawings which should accompany the abstract	1	
IX-20	Language of filing of the international application	English	
X	Signature of applicant, agent or common representative	 VAN DER VEER, Johannes, L. (Authorized Representative)	
X-1	Name (LAST, First)		
X-2	Capacity		

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10-1	Date of actual receipt of the purported international application	12 JUN 2002 (12-06-02)
10-2	Drawings:	
10-2-1	Received	
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10-3	Corrected date of actual receipt due to later but timely received papers or drawings completing the purported international application	
10-4	Date of timely receipt of the required corrections under PCT Article 11(2)	
10-5	International Searching Authority	ISA/EP
10-6	Transmittal of search copy delayed until search fee is paid	

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11-1	Date of receipt of the record copy by the International Bureau	
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Bus system, station for use in a bus system, and bus interface

5 The invention relates to a bus system comprising a first station and a second station coupled by a bus for transferring signals, said bus being arranged to operate according to a protocol in which said first station repeatedly sends requests for data to said second station, said protocol comprising a first mode for transferring said requests in a first request
10 format at a first communication speed and at least a second mode for transferring said requests in a second request format at a second speed, said second station being arranged to receive requests in a mode selected from a group of modes comprising said first and second mode, and being arranged to give a first indication to said first station if it is being arranged to operate according to said first mode and a second indication if it is being arranged to
15 operate according to said second mode.

The invention further relates to a station for use in a bus system comprising a connection for a bus, said station being arranged to operate according to a protocol in which said station repeatedly sends requests to said connection, said protocol comprising a first
20 mode for transferring said requests in a first request format at a first communication speed and at least a second mode for transferring said requests in a second request format at a
25 second speed.

The invention further relates to a bus interface for use in a bus system comprising a connection for a bus and an input for receiving request properties from a processor, said bus interface being arranged to operate according to a protocol in which said
30 bus interface repeatedly sends requests to said connection, said protocol comprising a first mode for transferring said requests in a first request format at a first communication speed and at least a second mode for transferring said requests in a second request format at a
35 second speed.

Such a bus system is disclosed in the Universal Serial Bus (USB) specification. The USB specification is a standard promulgated by a group of companies including Compaq Computer Corporation, Hewlett-Packard Company, Intel Corporation, Lucent Technologies Inc, Microsoft Corporation, NEC Corporation, and Koninklijke Philips

Electronics N.V.. Described below are various aspects of the USB relevant to a complete understanding of the present invention. Further background concerning the USB may be obtained from USB Specification 2.0, which is included herein by reference.

The USB is a standard bus designed to support data exchange between a personal computer and a wide variety of peripherals: e.g. webcams, printers, scanners, microphones and keyboards. The USB thus replaces existing interfaces such as the RS-232C serial ports, parallel ports, and PS/2 interfaces.

In a bus system like a USB system, electronic bus stations are connected with each other via a bus. Usually a bus station comprises a processor or computing system to process or generate data and to control the flow of data. USB stations are defined as hosts (e.g. personal computers) and as devices (peripherals). In general there is only one host on any USB system. A USB interface at the host is also referred to as a host controller. The host controller may be implemented in a combination of hardware, firmware, or software. USB devices are defined as hubs, which provide additional attachment points or functions, which provide capabilities to the system. The devices are connected to the host via a tiered-star topology. Hubs indicate the attachment or removal of a USB device. The host determines if a newly attached USB device is a hub or a function and assigns a unique USB address to the USB device. All USB devices are accessed by a unique USB address. Each device additionally supports one or more endpoints with which the host may communicate.

The USB is a polled bus. The host controller initiates all data transfers. Most bus transactions involve the transmission of up to three packets. Each transaction begins when the host controller, on a scheduled basis, sends a USB packet describing the type and direction of the transaction, the USB device address, and endpoint number. This packet is referred to as the "token packet". The USB device that is addressed selects itself by decoding the appropriate address fields. In a given transaction, data is transferred either from the host to a device or from a device to the host. The direction of data transfer is specified in the token packet. The source of the transaction then sends a data packet or indicates it has no data to transfer. The destination, in general, responds with a handshake packet indicating whether the transfer was successful.

USB supports three ranges of data traffic workloads: high-speed, full-speed, and low-speed. The low-speed data range is intended for interactive devices such as keyboards, mices, and game peripherals and supports communications of 10 – 100 kb/sec. The full-speed data range is intended for phone, audio, and compressed video applications and supports communications of 500 kb/sec – 10 Mb/sec. The high-speed data range is

intended for video and storage applications and supports communications of 25 – 400 Mb/sec.

USB has become a popular interface for exchanging data between PC's and peripherals. An increasing number of portable peripherals, as for instance digital still camera's, video camera's, personal digital assistance's, and cellular phones, are using the USB to interface to communicate with the PC. Many of these portable devices would benefit from being able to communicate to each other over the USB interface, yet certain aspects of USB make this difficult to achieve. Specifically, USB communication can only take place between a host and a peripheral. However, in order to qualify as a PC host, a device must have several characteristics, including: a storage for a large number of device drivers, the ability to source a large current, and a Series "A" host connector receptacle. It is not practical for many portable devices to have all of the above characteristics, and in many cases, these characteristics are not needed in order to interface portable devices with each other.

In order to enable these limited-requirement, portable USB applications, USB On-The-Go (OTG), a supplement of the USB 2.0, was developed by contributors from several companies, including Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.. OTG allows a portable device to take on the role of a limited USB host, without the burden of supporting all the above functions of a PC. OTG, as a supplement to the USB 2.0 specification, defines a minimal set of changes to the USB 2.0 specification, such that portable USB applications are enabled. Further background concerning OTG may be obtained from the On-The-Go Supplement to the USB 2.0 Specification, Revision 1.0 , which is included herein by reference.

A USB 2.0 or OTG host controller includes one high-speed host controller that supports high-speed communication and may comprise one or more companion host controllers that support full-speed and low-speed communications. The high-speed host controller implements an Enhanced Host Controller Interface (EHCI) and it is therefore also referred to as EHCI host controller or eHC. It is used for all high-speed communications to high-speed devices connected to the host controller. The companion host controller implements for instance the Universal Host Controller Interface (UHCI) or Open Host Controller Interface for USB (OHCI). The companion host controller or cHC handles communications with to full-speed or low-speed devices connected to the host controller. Summarized, to support such a USB 2.0 or OTG host controller in fact includes two separate host controllers, an eHC and a cHC.

The invention is based on the insight that a disadvantage of this "two-engine" approach is that both the eHC and the cHC require separate software drivers. This is a constraint in for instance an embedded environment, as is present in a portable application, where hardware and software resources are limited. Another disadvantage of this approach is that product development takes more time, since two separate software drivers need to be developed and debugged. Furthermore the operating system needs to schedule data communications for both the eHC and the cHC.

Amongst others it is an object of the invention to provide a bus system more suitable for portable applications by simplifying the design of the first station.

To this end the invention provides a bus system as defined in the opening paragraph which is characterized in that said first station comprises a processor, a controller, and a translator, said processor being operable to generate request properties for requests in said first request format, said controller being operable to generate said requests in said first request format out of said request properties, further being operable to transmit said request in said first format to said second station upon detection of said first indication and to forward said request to said translator upon detection of said second indication, said translator being operable to transmit said request in said second format to said second station.

In operation the processor within the first station needs to provide information to the second station or needs to obtain information from the second station. To this purpose the first station needs to communication to the second station over the bus. In a polled bus system, as for instance a USB system, communications are initiated by the first station, by sending requests. The second station is arranged to receive the requests in either the first or second mode. The second station indicates by means of the first indication it operates in the first mode or it indicates by means of the second indication it operates in the second mode. Therefore the first station needs to be arranged to transmit the requests in both the first mode and in the second mode.

In the bus system according to the invention the translator, if required, handles the second mode of transferring requests in the second request format at the second communication speed. Therefore the processor does not need to distinguish between requests to be transmitted in the first mode and requests to be transmitted in the second mode. For this reason it is sufficient that the processor is operable to generate request properties for requests to be transmitted in the first mode. Thus the processor only needs sufficient hardware and

software resources to generate request properties for requests in the first format. This simplifies the design of the first station of the bus system, thereby making it more suitable for portable applications.

5 An embodiment of the bus system according to the invention is characterized in that said second station is assigned an address, said request properties comprise address information, whereby said controller is operable to determine upon said address information if said request is to be transmitted in said first or second format respectively.

10 Once coupled to the first station via the bus every second station indicates to the first station either by the first indicator that it communicates in the first mode or by second indicator that it communicates in the second mode. By assigning a unique address to every second station coupled via the bus to the first station it may be known to the controller whether a certain second station communicates in the first mode or in the second mode. Thus the address information contained in the request properties will be sufficient for the controller to determine in which format the request should be transmitted and thereby whether or not
15 the request should be forwarded to the translator. This further simplifies the design of the second station.

A further embodiment of the bus system according to the invention is characterized in that said first station further comprises a router for routing said requests transmitted in said first and second mode by said controller and said translator respectively to
20 said bus.

By using a router every second station coupled to the first station is either coupled to the controller or to the translator. In this way potential bus conflicts between the controller and the translator are circumvented. This further simplifies the design of both the controller and the translator.

25 Yet another further embodiment of the bus system according to the invention is characterized in that said first mode is further conceived for transferring responses in a first response format at said first communication speed and said second mode is further conceived for transferring said responses in a second response format at said second speed, said second station is operable to transmit responses to said first station in a mode selected from a group
30 of modes comprising said first and second mode, said translator is operable to receive said responses in said second response format, and to forward said responses to said controller, said controller is operable to receive said responses in said first response format, and to generate response properties out of said responses in said first response format, said processor is operable to handle said response properties generated by said controller.

By having the translator handle both requests and responses in the respective second formats, required hardware and software resources in the first station are further reduced, resulting in a bus system more suitable for portable applications.

A station according to the invention for use in a bus system comprises a connection for a bus, said station being arranged to operate according to a protocol in which said station repeatedly sends requests to said connection, said protocol comprising a first mode for transferring said requests in a first request format at a first communication speed and at least a second mode for transferring said requests in a second request format at a second speed, characterized in that said station comprises a processor, a controller, and a translator, said translator being operable to generate request properties for requests in said first request format, a controller being operable to generate said requests in said first request format out of said request properties, further being operable to transmit said request in said first format to said connection and to forward said request to said translator, said translator being operable to transmit said request in said second format to said connection.

A bus interface according to the invention for use in a bus system comprises a connection for a bus and an input for receiving request properties from a processor, said bus interface being arranged to operate according to a protocol in which said bus interface repeatedly sends requests to said connection, said protocol comprising a first mode for transferring said requests in a first request format at a first communication speed and at least a second mode for transferring said requests in a second request format at a second speed, characterized in that said bus interface comprises a controller and a translator, whereby said input is operable to receive request properties for requests in said first request format, said controller being operable to generate said requests in said first request format out of said request properties, further being operable to transmit said request in said first format to said connection and to forward said request to said translator, said translator being operable to transmit said request in said second format to said connection.

In operation the bus interface according to the invention only receives request properties in the first request format at its input. The controller will only receive request properties from the processor in the first request format. If required the translator translates requests to requests in the second request format. Therefore the controller needs less hardware and software resources, thereby simplifying its design. This results in a bus interface more suitable for portable applications.

The above and other objects and features of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description considered in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a bus system according to the invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a known bus interface;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a known translator; and

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing a bus interface according to the invention.

In these figures identical parts are identified with identical references.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a bus system according to the invention. The shown bus system 100 may be for instance a USB 2.0 or OTG system. It comprises a first station or host 101, a second station or device 102, 103, and a bus 104 coupling the first station 101 with the second station 102, 103. The first station 101 comprises a processor 105, a controller 106, also referred to as host controller, a translator 107, and a router 108, also referred to as port router. The controller 106, the translator 107, and the router 108, may be contained in a bus interface 109 as is indicated in Fig. 1.

In a bus system as USB 2.0 or OTG, the device 102, 103 is operable to communicate in one of three possible modes, high-speed, full-speed, and low-speed. It is operable to give an indication to the host 101 in the usual way as defined in the USB 2.0 specification if it is operable to communicate in the high-speed mode, also referred to as first mode, or in the full-speed or low-speed mode, also jointly referred to as second mode. This involves low level signaling which takes place after the device 102, 103 is connected to the bus 104 and after a reset of the device 102, 103.

In a host centric bus system as USB 2.0 or OTG the host 101 in operation repeatedly sends requests to the device 102, 103. The device responds to these requests by responses. In the first mode of communication in the bus system 101 requests are transmitted by the host 101 and received by the device 102, 103 in the first request format at the first speed, while responses are transmitted by the device 102, 103 and received by the host in the first response format at the first speed. In the second mode of communication in the bus system 101 requests are transmitted by the host 101 and received by the device 102, 103 in the second mode at the second speed, while responses are transmitted by the device 102, 103 and received by the host in the second response format at the second speed. For details on the

formats of high-speed requests and responses - the first mode of communication - and full- and low speed requests - the second mode of communication- see the USB 2.0 specification.

In the bus system 100, the processor 105 is operable to generate request properties for requests to be transmitted to the device 102, 103. The processor generates
5 request properties for requests in the first request format. Based on the for instance address information or mode information contained in the request properties the controller 106 decides if the request based on the request properties should be transmitted in the first format or in the second format. If the request should be transmitted in the first format the request is generated and transmitted by the controller 106. If the request should be transmitted in the
10 second format the request or the request properties are forwarded by the controller 106 to the translator 107. The translator 107, translates the request or the request properties to a request in the second format. The router 108 routes both requests originating from the controller 106 and the translator 107 to the bus 104.

The processor 105 is further operable to handle response properties of
15 responses transmitted by the device 102, 103. A response received by the host 101 in the first response format is routed by the router to the controller 106. The controller 106 controller generates response properties for a response in the first format and transmits these to the processor 105. A response received by the host 101 in the second response format is routed by the router to the translator 107. The translator 107 translates the response in the second
20 format to a response in the first format and forwards the response to the controller 106. The controller 106 controller generates response properties for a response in the first format and transmits these to the processor 105.

The advantage of this way of communicating requests and responses is that both the processor 105 and the controller only need to be operable to handle request
25 properties and requests in the first mode. Thus in a USB 2.0 or OTG system the processor 105 and the controller 106 may treat all devices 102, 103 as if these were high-speed devices. Consequently the processor 105 and the controller 106 only need to take care of high-speed communication. The translator 107 performs the required translation from high-speed communication to full-speed or low-speed and vice versa.

30 In a USB 2.0 system the controller 106 is a host controller and the processor 105 is a system processor, for instance the microprocessor of a personal computer. In such a system communication between the controller 106 and the processor 105 would take place via a PCI bus. Thus the request and response properties would be transferred in the form of messages over the PCI bus. In a OTG system connecting a portable application and a device

the processor 105 could be the system processor of the portable application. In such a system communication between the processor 105 and the controller 106 could be for instance over a parallel bus connected to a parallel port on the processor 105 and a parallel port of the controller 106 or bus interface 109. Thus the request and response properties would be transferred in the form of messages in a suitable format over the parallel bus.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a known bus interface. The block diagram shows a USB 2.0 host controller as defined in the EHCI (Enhanced Host Controller) Specification for Universal Serial Bus, version 1.0, March 12, 2002, which is included herein by reference. The bus interface 200 also referred to as host controller comprises an interface 201 to a system processor, a high speed host controller 202 also referred to as eHC and a companion host controller 203 also referred to as cHC. According to the EHCI specification the cHC should be USB 1.1 compatible. The cHC may be omitted. Also there may be several cHC's. The host controller 200 further comprises a router or port routing logic 204, also referred to as PRL. The port routing logic routes the ports 205 of the high-speed host controller and the ports 206 of the companion host controller 203 to the root ports 205 of the host controller 200. The high-speed host controller 202 implements an EHCI interface. It is used for all high-speed communications to high-speed devices connected to the root ports 205 of the host controller 200. The EHCI specification allows communications to full-speed and low-speed devices connected to the root ports 205 of the host controller 200 to be provided by the companion USB 1.1 host controller 203. The high-speed host controller 202 cannot work with a full-speed or low-speed device. The port transceiver routing logic 204 is key to delivering this flexible operating environment.

The companion host controller 203 may be any USB 1.1 host controller. It may for instance implement a Open Host Controller Interface (OHCI) or (Universal bus Host Controller Interface (UHCI). The companion host controller 203 manages the full-speed and low-speed USB devices connected to the root ports 205. The companion host controller 203 has no knowledge of the high-speed host controller 202. High-speed devices are routed to and controlled by the high-speed host controller 202. When running and configured, the high-speed host controller 202 is the default owner of all the root ports 205. This means default all root ports 205 are routed to the ports 206 of the high-speed host controller. The high-speed controller 202 together with the its driver software resident at the system processor initially detect all devices attached and assigns addresses to these devices. If an attached device appears not to be a high-speed device, the high speed host controller 202 releases ownership of the port, and thus control of the device to the companion host controller 203. For that port

enumeration starts over from the initial attach detect point and the device is enumerated, assigned an address, under the companion host controller 203. Otherwise, the high-speed host controller retains ownership of the port and the device completes enumeration under the high-speed host controller 202.

5 The main disadvantage of this so-called "two-engine" architecture is that two software stacks are needed on the system processor, one for the high-speed host controller 202 implementing the EHCI and one for the companion host controller 203, implementing either the OHCI or the UHCI. This can be a major constraint, especially in an embedded environment where hardware and software resources are very limited. Other practical
10 disadvantages of this architecture include "double" debugging efforts, and implementing two scheduling schemes for the operating system on the system processor. Both result in longer time to market. Furthermore this architecture proves to require more hardware (a higher gate count) in the host controller 200 compared to the architecture of the bus interface according to the invention 109 as shown in Fig. 1.

15 Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a known translator. The block diagram shows a transaction translator 300 as specified in the USB 2.0 specification for inclusion in a USB 2.0 hub. This transaction translator 300 will be discussed briefly. More details are provided in the USB 2.0 specification. The transaction translator 300 comprises a high-speed handler 301, a full-speed/low-speed handler 302, and buffers 303, 304, 305, and 306. The
20 high-speed handler 301 is arranged for communication in the high-speed mode, accepts requests from the host which are to be translated to full-speed or low-speed requests and transmits responses to the host which are translated from full-speed or low-speed responses. The full-speed/low-speed handler 302 accepts responses from a device which are to be translated to high-speed responses and transmits requests to the device which are translated
25 from high-speed requests. The buffers 303, 304, 305, and 306 hold transactions that are in progress and track the state of each buffered transaction as it is processed by the transaction translator 300. Transactions consist of requests transmitted by the host and responses transmitted by a device. The buffers 303, 304, 305, and 306 provide the connection between the high-speed handler 301 and the full-speed/low-speed handler 302. The arrows indicate
30 the flow of data.

 The state tracking of the transaction translator 300 depends on the specific USB transfer type of the transactions. Possible transfer types are bulk, control, interrupt, and isochronous. The high-speed handler 301 accepts high-speed start-split transactions or responds to high-speed complete-split transactions. The high-speed handler 301 places the

start-split transactions in the buffers 303 and 304 for use by the full-speed/low-speed handler 302.

The buffered start-split transactions provide the full-speed/low-speed handler 302 with the information that allows it to issue corresponding full-speed or low-speed transactions to full-speed or low-speed devices respectively. The full-speed/low-speed handler buffers the results of these full-speed or low-speed transactions in buffers 303 and 304 so that these can be returned by the high-speed handler 301 with a corresponding complete-split transaction on the high-speed bus.

It should be noted that the transaction translator as shown in Fig. 3 is different from the translator 107 as is included in the bus system 100 according to the invention as shown in Fig. 1. The translator 107 is incorporated in the bus interface itself and not in a hub. Communication from the translator 107 in the direction to the processor 105 and vice versa is non-USB communication. Up-stream communication, that is to and from the host, of the transaction translator 300 is high-speed USB communication. Thus on top of the required USB 1.1 driver software in the system processor, a conventional USB 2.0 system implementing high-speed, full-speed, and low-speed communication requires a hub with a transaction translator 300, thereby further increasing required hardware resources.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing a bus interface according to the invention. The bus interface 400 comprises an interface 401 to a system processor, a high-speed controller 402, a translator 406, and a router 407. The high-speed controller comprises a structure decoder 403, a hub emulator 404, and a high-speed packet handler 405.

The interface 401 to the system processor may be an interface to any system bus, for instance a PCI or AHB bus.

The high-speed controller comprises a structure decoder 403 that handles all structures, also referred to as request properties, as defined in the EHCI specification. The structure decoder 403 fetches the data structures that are defined in the EHCI specification and decodes the different fields within these structures. These fields specify the device address, device endpoint number, device speed, the number of bytes that need to be sent or received, etc. Based on this decoded information the structure decoder 403 will start a request to the hub emulator 404, the high-speed packet handler 405, or the translator 406.

If the device address equals the address of the hub emulator 404, the request is issued to the hub-emulator 404, and the status is directly returned to the system processor and updated in the system memory without using the USB bus. If the device address is different from the address of the hub emulator 404, the device speed field indicates which module

should handle this request. If the device speed field indicates a high-speed device the high-speed packet handler 405 handles the request. The high-speed packet handler 405 issues a high-speed USB transaction on all high-speed ports 408. The status of this USB transaction is returned to the structure decoder 403 that returns the status information to the system processor, which updates the status information in the system memory. If the device-speed field indicates a full-speed or low-speed device the structure decoder issues a request to the translator 406. The translator 406 will use the information from the structure decoder 403 to start a USB transaction on the full-speed and low-speed bus.

The high-speed packet handler 405 issues the request of the structure decoder 403 immediately on the USB bus. The translator 406 has internally a queue system that allows to store a couple of requests. This is done to be compatible with a conventional USB 2.0 system comprising an EHCI and a USB 2.0 hub. In such a conventional system two high-speed transactions have to be issued in order to complete one full-speed or low-speed transaction. The first high-speed transaction gives the information to the transaction translator 300, as shown in Fig. 3, to start the transaction on the full-speed or low-speed bus. The second high-speed transaction to the transaction translator 300 is issued to retrieve the status information of the transaction that was issued on the full-speed or low-speed bus.

In the bus interface 400 according to the invention the same principle is used, but without using the high-speed USB bus. Both requests will be directly issued to the translator 406. After the first request, called start-split, it will start the transaction on the full-speed/low-speed USB bus. On the second request, called complete-split, the translator 406 will return the status information of the transaction it performed on the full-speed/low-speed bus. Based on the USB specification, the translator 406 will start USB transactions on the full-speed/low-speed bus at the appropriate time. The results of these transactions are stored locally in the translator 406 and returned after a complete-split is received.

An advantage of the bus interface 400 over a conventional EHCI in combination with a USB 2.0 hub is that in the conventional combination all communication with the transaction translator 300 as shown in Fig. 3 that is incorporated in the USB 2.0 hub is sent over the entire USB tree. In the architecture of the bus interface 400 the high-speed USB transfers can be handled in parallel with the communication with the communication to the translator 406.

Furthermore in a conventional combination of EHCI and USB 2.0 hub all full-speed and low-speed bus traffic needs to be transferred at high-speed to the USB 2.0 hub. In the bus system according to the invention high-speed and full-speed/low-speed traffic are

separated from each other. The full-speed/low-speed traffic that has to be sent by the translator 406 is not transferred on the high-speed bus. This off-loads the high-speed bus and allows to issue more transactions on the high-speed bus than in a conventional combination of EHCI and USB 2.0 hub.

5 The router 407 also referred to as port routing logic, determines the speed of the connected USB devices. If the USB device connected to a port 410 of the router 407 is a high-speed device it will route the port to the corresponding high-speed port 409 of the high-speed packet handler 405. If the device connected to the port 410 is a full-speed or low-speed port it will route the port 410 to the corresponding full-speed/low-speed port 409 of the
10 translator 406.

The embodiments of the present invention described herein are intended to be taken in an illustrative and not a limiting sense. Various modifications may be made to these embodiments by persons skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined in the appended claims.

CLAIMS:

1. A bus system comprising a first station and a second station coupled by a bus for transferring signals, said bus being arranged to operate according to a protocol in which said first station repeatedly sends requests for data to said second station, said protocol comprising a first mode for transferring said requests in a first request format at a first communication speed and at least a second mode for transferring said requests in a second request format at a second speed, said second station being arranged to receive requests in a mode selected from a group of modes comprising said first and second mode, and being arranged to give a first indication to said first station if it is being arranged to operate according to said first mode and a second indication if it is being arranged to operate according to said second mode, characterized in that said first station comprises a processor, a controller, and a translator, said processor being operable to generate request properties for requests in said first request format, said controller being operable to generate said requests in said first request format out of said request properties, further being operable to transmit said request in said first format to said second station upon detection of said first indication and to forward said request to said translator upon detection of said second indication, said translator being operable to transmit said request in said second format to said second station.
2. A bus system according to claim 1, wherein said bus system is a USB system.
3. A bus system according to claim 1, wherein said request properties comprise mode information, whereby said controller is operable to determine upon said mode information if said request is to be transmitted in said first or second format respectively.
4. A bus system according to claim 1, wherein said second station is assigned an address, said request properties comprise address information, whereby said controller is operable to determine upon said address information if said request is to be transmitted in said first or second format respectively.

5. A bus system according to claim 1, characterized in that said first station further comprises a router for routing said requests transmitted in said first and second mode by said controller and said translator respectively to said bus.

5 6. A bus system according to claim 1, characterized in that said first mode is further conceived for transferring responses in a first response format at said first communication speed and said second mode is further conceived for transferring said responses in a second response format at said second speed, said second station is operable to transmit responses to said first station in a mode selected from a group of modes comprising
10 said first and second mode, said translator is operable to receive said responses in said second response format, and to forward said responses to said controller, said controller is operable to receive said responses in said first response format, and to generate response properties out of said responses in said first response format, said processor is operable to handle said response properties generated by said controller.

15 7. A bus system according to claim 6, characterized in that said first station further comprises a router for routing said responses transmitted by said second station to said translator and to said controller, whereby said router is operable to route said response to said controller upon detection of said first indication and to said translator upon detection of
20 said second indication.

8. A station for use in a bus system comprising a connection for a bus, said station being arranged to operate according to a protocol in which said station repeatedly sends requests to said connection, said protocol comprising a first mode for transferring said
25 requests in a first request format at a first communication speed and at least a second mode for transferring said requests in a second request format at a second speed, characterized in that said station comprises a processor, a controller, and a translator, said translator being operable to generate request properties for requests in said first request format, a controller being operable to generate said requests in said first request format out of said request
30 properties, further being operable to transmit said request in said first format to said connection and to forward said request to said translator, said translator being operable to transmit said request in said second format to said connection.

9. A station according to claim 8, wherein said station is a USB host.

10. A station according to claim 8, wherein said request properties comprise mode information, whereby said controller is operable to determine upon said mode information if said request is to be transmitted in said first or second format respectively.

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11. A station according to claim 8, wherein said request properties comprise address information, whereby said controller is operable to determine upon said address information if said request is to be transmitted in said first or second format respectively.

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12. A station according to claim 8, characterized in that said station further comprises a router for routing said requests transmitted in said first and second mode by said controller and said translator respectively to said connection.

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13. A station according to claim 8, characterized in that said first mode is further conceived for transferring responses in a first response format at said first communication speed and said second mode is further conceived for transferring said responses in a second response format at said second speed, said translator is operable to receive said responses in said second response format from said connection, and to forward said responses to said controller in said first format, said controller is operable to receive said responses in said first response format from said connection, and to generate response properties out of said responses in said first response format, said processor is operable to handle said response properties generated by said controller.

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14. A station according to claim 13, characterized in that said station further comprises a router for routing said responses received at said connection to said translator and to said controller, whereby said router is operable to route said response to said controller if said response is received in said first format and to said translator if said response is received in said second format.

30

15. A bus interface for use in a bus system comprising a connection for a bus and an input for receiving request properties from a processor, said bus interface being arranged to operate according to a protocol in which said bus interface repeatedly sends requests to said connection, said protocol comprising a first mode for transferring said requests in a first request format at a first communication speed and at least a second mode for transferring said

requests in a second request format at a second speed, characterized in that said bus interface comprises a controller and a translator, whereby said input is operable to receive request properties for requests in said first request format, said controller being operable to generate said requests in said first request format out of said request properties, further being operable to transmit said request in said first format to said connection and to forward said request to said translator, said translator being operable to transmit said request in said second format to said connection.

16. A bus interface according to claim 15, wherein said bus interface is a bus interface for a USB host.

17. A bus interface according to claim 15, wherein said request properties comprise mode information, whereby said controller is operable to determine upon said mode information if said request is to be transmitted in said first or second format respectively.

18. A bus interface according to claim 18, wherein said request properties comprise address information, whereby said controller is operable to determine upon said address information if said request is to be transmitted in said first or second format respectively.

19. A bus interface according to claim 15, characterized in that said bus interface further comprises a router for routing said requests transmitted in said first and second mode by said controller and said translator respectively to said connection.

20. A bus interface according to claim 15, characterized in that said first mode is further conceived for transferring responses in a first response format at said first communication speed and said second mode is further conceived for transferring said responses in a second response format at said second speed, said translator is operable to receive said responses in said second response format from said connection, and to forward said responses to said controller in said first format, said controller is operable to receive said responses in said first response format from said connection, and to generate response properties out of said responses in said first response format, said bus interface comprises an output for transmitting said request properties to said processor.

21. A bus interface according to claim 20, characterized in that said station further comprises a router for routing said responses received at said connection to said translator and to said controller, whereby said router is operable to route said response to said controller if said response is received in said first format and to said translator if said response is

5 received in said second format.

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to a bus system comprising a first station and a second station coupled by a bus for transferring signals. The bus is arranged to operate according to a protocol in which said first station repeatedly sends requests for data to the second station. The protocol comprises a first mode for transferring the requests in a first request format at a first communication speed and at least a second mode for transferring said requests in a second request format at a second speed. The second station is arranged to receive requests in a mode selected from a group of modes comprising said first and second mode, and is arranged to give a first indication to said first station if it is arranged to operate according to the first mode and a second indication if it is arranged to operate according to the second mode. The first station comprises a processor, a controller, and a translator. The processor is operable to generate request properties for requests in the first request format. The controller is operable to generate the requests in the first request format out of the request properties. The controller is further operable to transmit the request in the first format to the second station upon detection of the first indication and to forward the request to the translator upon detection of the second indication. The translator is further operable to transmit the request in the second format to the second station.

1/2

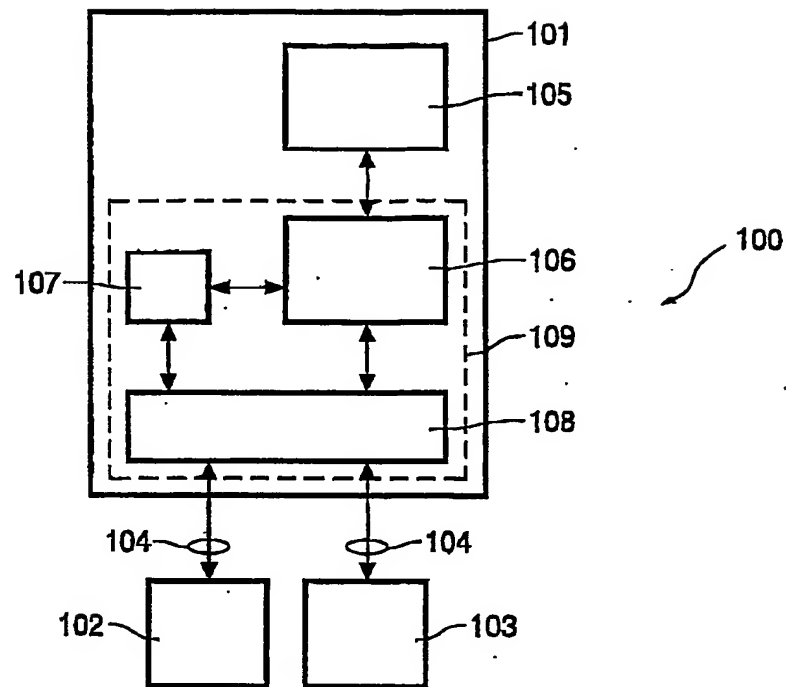


FIG. 1

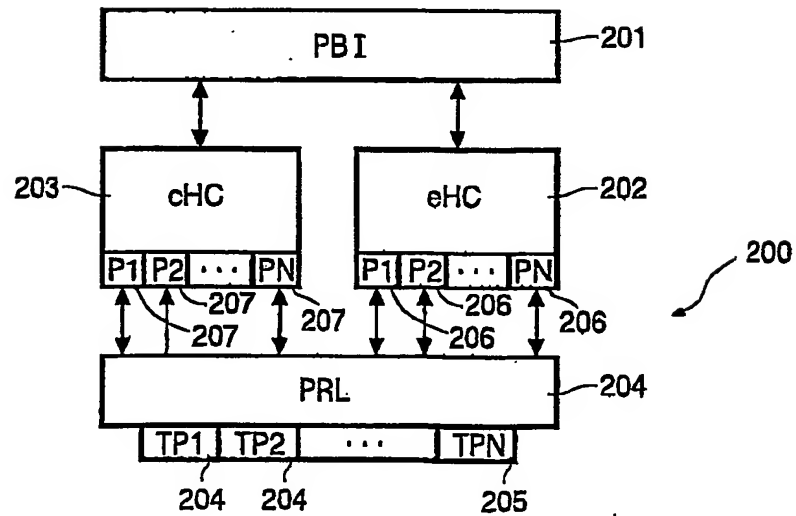


FIG. 2

2/2

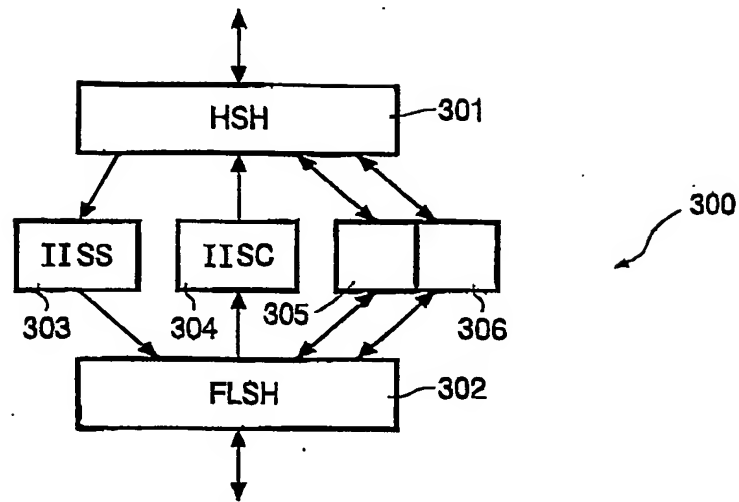


FIG. 3

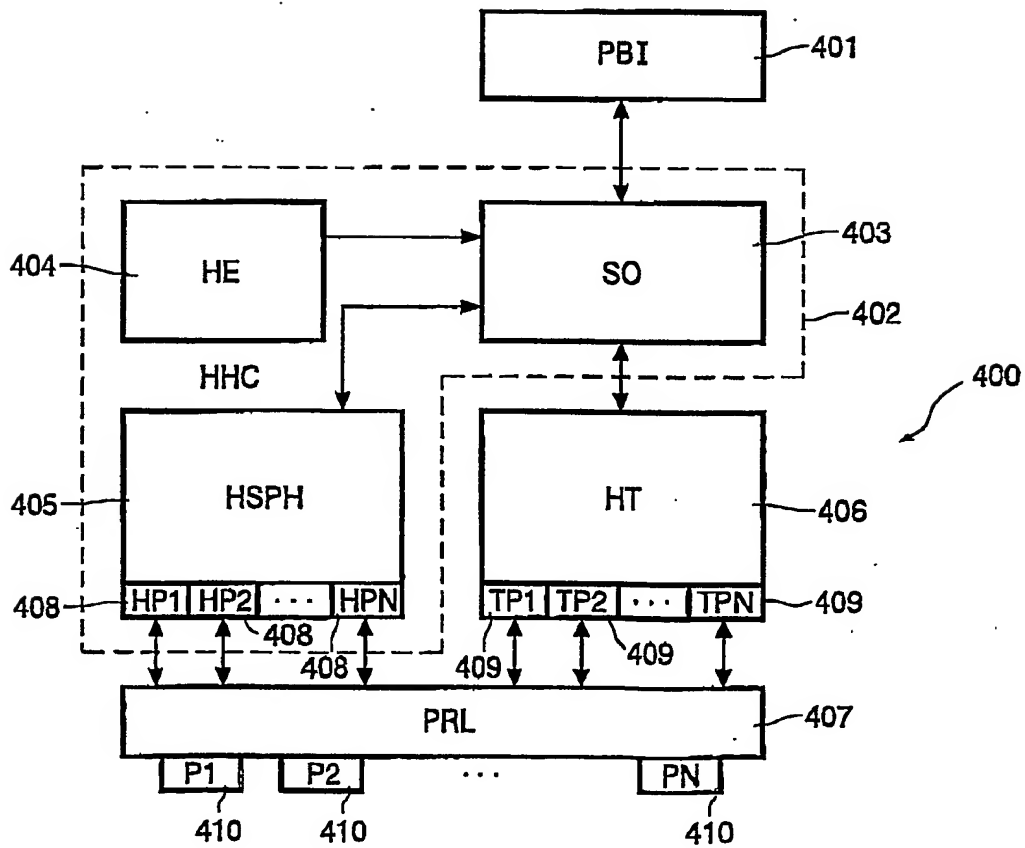


FIG. 4

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